

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

And it shall come to pass that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered; for in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the Lord hath said, and in the remnant whom the Lord our God shall call.—JOEL.

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Price One Penny.

False Doctrine NATURE OF THE MISSION OF JESUS.

A DISCOURSE BY PRESIDENT AMASA M. LYMAN DELIVERED IN DUNDEE, SCOTLAND,

MARCH 16, 1862.

I feel grateful this morning, my friends, that I enjoy another opportunity of meeting with you, and to enjoy with you the comforts of the reflection that, though time has been passing since we last met, we still survive those whom its resistless current has borne away, to meet again, as we continue our labour for the attainment of that happiness, the existence of which renders sure to us the realization of our hopes, if we continue to act and live in harmony with the law and purposes of our being. We have no different work to-day to engage us than that which engaged us when we last met. We have no matter to interest us but the truth, no labour in which to be engaged but in the acquirement of a knowledge of its principles and their application; and as the fountain of truth, from its boundless extent, is exhaustless, of course we have not acquired a knowledge of it all as yet. There remains an infinitude of knowledge yet to acquire; and if we could compare the little we know with what remains in the future to be learned, its comparative littleness, in point of extent and magnitude, would appear. But small as the amount of knowledge may be that we possess, we know that the knowledge of the truth developed within us consti-

tutes all of ability and capacity that we possess for the acquirement of intellectual or physical happiness. To continue and extend this good work is the labour that should engage us continually, calling into exercise all of our ever-increasing powers for the development of human happiness. I have no labour in which to engage myself, only to exert what influence I may possess to lead people to an understanding of the truth, that they may be enlightened, consistent worshippers of God, consistently religious, and honestly devoted in their religion to the love of God and the truth, which brings freedom to the soul from the bondage of ignorance, sin, and death. And in order that they may be so, mankind must have knowledge; for how could we act consistently for the accomplishment of any purpose of which we were ignorant? We can only hope to act consistently by having a knowledge of the truth. There is no great difficulty in understanding that the knowledge of the truth, as unfolding to our opening minds to some extent the purposes of God in our being, is the first and most valuable blessing connected with our existence as intellectual human beings here upon the earth; for only by this knowledge so revealed can our actions be correctly

and consistently regulated, and all other blessings will follow as a natural consequence of the presence of this knowledge in the soul. We have not come here, then, to worship religion, or bow down to it with the soul's reverence and adoration, good as it may be, valuable as it may be, and dearly as we may have learned to look upon it. Our worship on the present occasion should be an honest, earnest desire to know the truth of which we are ignorant, with a fixed determination to give that truth an application to ourselves. Then our worship would be acceptable to God, the object of our worship, and our offering would be pleasing in his sight. Such a worship would render a people offering it acceptable to God, for it would be honestly, consistently, and intelligently offered by beings who understood the nature of their worship. We should remember that the blessing that is to result from our worship and devotion to God, from all our services rendered to him, is the good that it will bring to ourselves. We can render to God no happiness, offer unto him no adoration or homage that would compensate him for seeing us degraded and damned, instead of seeing us saved and exalted to everlasting life and infinite happiness. This is the purpose for which we were made and constituted with the germ of every principle of greatness and power implanted within us, that under the enlightening and fructifying influence of the Gospel we might emerge from our condition of ignorance and nakedness to put on the habiliments of light and glory. It is the happiness resulting from a consistency and harmony of developed knowledge that makes heaven a place to be desired—a place where joy is developed without sorrow, where pleasure is unalloyed with anguish or pain, where death finds no habitation, and misery no abode; but where glory and happiness, truth, light, and life that has no sorrowing termination are continually found. That this might be our lot, and that we might be raised to enjoy these blessings, was the purpose that induced our Father to give us a being upon the earth. Then no senseless worship, (and by senseless I mean that which is ignorantly offered, unguided by a knowledge of the truth,) no worship that is blindly and

ignorantly presented, is acceptable before him; but that which is radiant in the light of truth, and that comes from a soul made free by the knowledge of God, is the only acceptable worship that can be rendered to him. That we may be enabled to become devoted to God, loving the truth because we comprehend its value and feel its emancipating influence upon the mind, awakening within us aspirations for glory and endless life, and feeling the chains that have held us in the bondage of ignorance bursting asunder, and emerging into that world of glowing light and fadeless glory to which our heavenly aspirations direct us,—to establish this upward and glorious tendency in the feelings of the soul, is the object for which religion has been revealed to us, that through the truth we acquire we may be prepared for this glory as children of God.

This view of religion should influence us, because it is right. "Well now," says one, "if I could only know that it is right! What are the evidences in support of its being so? Do the Scriptures tell us it is right?" Suppose they do not tell us anything about it at all, could we know, comprehend, or understand anything about it? Would we be capable of having developed within us a principle of truth, supposing that the record contained in the Bible had never reached us? I know we would be the same thinking beings we are now. Our minds would not be closed up, and our powers of thought and reflection rendered incapable of action, but we would think of everything we saw, everything that presented itself to our minds furnishing material for thought and reflection. Where would we find the evidences that this view of religion and worship would be acceptable to God as a right one, calculated to elevate his children and exalt them to happiness and glory in his presence? Why, within ourselves, where reflection has its origin. We are capable of knowing that if we pursue the path of truth and travel in the ways of peace, falsehood and contention can never lie at our doors. Could we appreciate the difference between being surrounded with turmoil and strife to being surrounded by scenes of an opposite character—

between the blessings of harmony and peace understood and appreciated and contention that was entirely in opposition to our feelings and desires, we would exert all our influence in favour of peace—peace continually rich in the development of happiness and blessing. There is no mind, however darkened by scepticism or unbelief, that could question this. It is truth, and a plan that commends itself to every mind that is open to conviction. This, then, is my reason, and the reason I assign to you, that the worship I have described is acceptable to God, because it makes you and me better, and saves us from the curse of strife and contention. And as it relieves you and me, so it would release from this misery and wretchedness all who would give it an application as we do.

Whether this view of the matter is consistent or not with truth and reason, many would feel a delicacy in coming to a conclusion, unless they could know it was consistent with the Scriptures. But what are the Scriptures? They are simply a record of a small portion of what God is said to have done with and for the inhabitants of the earth during a small portion of the time that the earth has been the home of humanity. The Apostle instructed the ancient Saints to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good;" and as the Scriptures form a part of *all* things, they are part of that which is to be proved, and, when found good, to be retained. But we have been taught that they are not only true and in every way sufficient for the salvation of man, but that they have been made, by a marvellous exercise of credulity, to extend over all the broad surface of human existence. There is no point so far remote in that dark and indefinite future that extends away before us, but they are made to extend there; and have their application to human beings with equal force upon all. This involves us in a great amount of difficulties, and a few of those which surround us are something like these: We are told that the Scriptures contain what is necessary and requisite for the salvation of humanity, and that the fulness of the Gospel contained in them was not revealed till Jesus came preaching the Gospel of the kingdom of God. Con-

sidering it thus, the reflecting mind in a moment is troubled with this question—If it was necessary, when Jesus came into the world, that all the Gospel truth should be made known and sustained by all the power he had, and if it required that power for the proclamation of the Gospel and its ministration, that it should become a perfect salvation to those who should believe it, what has been the condition of the many millions who have never had any understanding of it? What is to become of them? For if it was necessary at any one time to save men and women constituted as we are—if a knowledge of its principles was requisite to secure their salvation, does it not prove to us that it was and is necessary for every other person constituted as we are and sustaining the same relationship to God as we do. Now, from the light of the Gospel as it is revealed in the Scriptures of truth, and at the time when Jesus was its great exponent, we arrive at our conclusions that this being necessary at that time, it was always necessary,—that there never was a time when humanity did not need all that Jesus taught for the consummation of their exaltation and glory.

Another of the difficulties which surround us in our efforts to arrive at a comprehension of the truth is that we suppose, under the influence of our education, (and our suppositions are according to our education,) that the Gospel was not revealed in its fulness until the meridian of time, when Jesus came, the great herald of mercy and expositor of the Gospel to man. A little calm reflection will lead us to know that this conception is erroneous and at war with the purposes of God. "Well, if that is so," you may say, "how are we to become satisfied of it?" By looking at the mission of Jesus and the Gospel he came to preach, not from where we are, but, leaving the mists of tradition, (the fogs of error that becloud the minds of men here,) travel backward on the stream of time to the point when the purpose of man's being as the child of earth was formed by God, and the Gospel had a formation suited to his constitutional wants and requirements. We will find, when it first became a purpose in the mind of our Father that

man should live on the earth, the point we seek. If we possess any degree of imaginative power, let us go back to that point, that we may learn, by contemplating man as he appeared there, the nature of his constitution as it was determined by the purpose of God, what he was constituted for, and the nature of the Gospel that was there prepared to be revealed in the future for all humanity. "But were there men there?" Oh, yes. If no others were there, "the man Christ Jesus" was there; and others were with him too, for it is said, "The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." "Well, if men were there, what kind of men were they? and how were they constituted?" Why, just as we are. I do not say they were weak and sickly as we are, nor corrupt as degenerated man has become. They were not the subjects of disease and pain, as we are; but they possessed the same constitution, with minds having the same properties as ours—possessing the same germs of greatness, influence, and power. Thus constituted, man was there, the subject of his Father's care and provision—the leading object, the primal object that moved the mind of the Father in the great enterprise of developing intellectual humanity upon the earth—of sending out His children here upon the earth, that they might return to Him clothed in a fadeless glory and exalted to majesty and power in those abodes of celestial bliss where they might drink of the cup of felicity drawn from an exhaustless fountain. Man thus constituted was man for whom the Saviour was prepared—man who had never sinned—who had never perpetrated a wrong. For man thus pure and holy, thus unstained by guilt or wrong, pure as the Father who had given him his constitution, the Saviour was prepared and the Gospel was ordained. "But was it decreed, then, that Jesus should die to save men who were thus pure and holy?" No: it did not form any part of the purpose of God that he should die. "What, then, was he ordained to as a Saviour?" Why, to be a Prophet, Priest, and King,—a preacher of the Gospel of the kingdom of God. "What! was he ordained there to officiate thus, when in the me-

ridian of time he should travel among his brethren shrouded in mortality?" Why, yes. When he came into the world, he told the people that he came to do the will of his Father, and none other work had he to do than he had seen his Father doing. What was the work he came doing? Read the history of John the Baptist as he went preaching from place to place, and continue it down until the time when Herod shut him up in prison, so that he could not preach to the people any longer, and there you will find that Jesus followed his forerunner in the great work of human instruction—that he came preaching the Gospel of the kingdom of God. Was it a part of his preaching to people that he came to pour out his life's blood—that in its crimson tide the guilt of a sin-stricken world might be washed away? Did he speak of his death as the object to which their thoughts and attentions should be turned? Why, he told them to cease from sinning and turn unto righteousness—to put evil and corruption from them and live in purity and holiness before God. What did he say to the poor unfortunate woman brought before him, when her hypocritical accusers slunk in guilty silence away before the majesty of his rebuke? "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone!" Looking up and seeing her standing with downcast eyes, he said, "Go thy way and sin no more." That was the lesson he inculcated to all—"Cease to do evil, learn to do well." I wish you to remember this incident in the history of Jesus—to treasure up this little portion of the Scripture in your minds. It will not be unwieldy, or troublesome to carry; and when you wish to see the principle upon which God designed to save mankind, you will see there, when you look at it, a truthful reflection of the principles upon which he purposed to exalt poor sinful humanity—of how man, whom you saw so pure and holy before he became a denizen of the earth, was to return to the scenes of hallowed felicity from whence he had come; not on the crimson tide of Emmanuel's blood poured forth on Calvary's mount, but by ceasing the perpetration of those wrongs which have brought misery, suffering, and death upon the family of man. This is the Gospel that was de-

terminated in yonder heavens before the foundations of earth were laid. "But does not Scripture speak of Jesus as a 'Lamb slain from the foundation of the world?'" "Why," says one, "I supposed that it was predetermined before the world was that Jesus must die, and that naught but his blood could bring God's children back to the home from whence they had simply gone abroad for a time." Is it said so in the Scriptures? No. This is the inference we draw from the fact that we see humanity cursed with sin till we travel back beyond that time when sin brought misery and death upon the race. We contemplate them as having the black stain of wrong fixed upon them; and seeing them thus, we conceive this to be something that had its origin in the purposes of our Father, which caused it to be predetermined that Jesus must die, or man could never return back again to the bosom of his Father. What was necessary, before man transgressed, that he should be saved? Why, simply, that he should be taught. The infant being, inhaling for the first time the free air of heaven with opening mind, simply needed to have principles of truth kept ceaselessly before it to lead from its undeveloped condition onward and upward to God. Instead of man's becoming the corrupt degraded being we now behold him, he only needed healthy, truthful, and pure elements of knowledge imparted to him continuously, as his enlarging capacity prepared him to receive them, in order to become all that he was constituted to become as the child of God. Without this, he could not reach the high destiny that was made attainable for him. Was a Gospel combining the elements of this instruction prepared that it might bring happiness, blessing, and eternal life to man? Yes. But did not this Gospel have associated with it, as a necessary pre-requisite for man's salvation, the death of Jesus? No; for if so, he failed to tell the people the true nature of the Gospel he preached and his mission among men, and the means by which eternal life was to be gained. He said it was eternal life to know God. He told this to men who were constituted to learn, who could receive not one lesson, but with minds constituted to receive knowledge eternally.

This was the constitution of the human mind; and, for the benefit of men thus constituted, he said, when praying to the Father, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." This is what you and I need to know, that our worship may be acceptable to God as being first conducive to our happiness, enlightenment, and emancipation from the bonds of ignorance and death. Shall we, with all these reasons before our minds, arrive at any other conclusion than that man was constituted to become possessed of knowledge, and the Gospel constituted of what would lead him to the acquirement of that knowledge. The Gospel is nowhere said to have been constituted of the death of Jesus. Where shall we find in the record of his teachings anything that would sustain such an idea? Nowhere. We see him as he was revealed among humanity, and read the truths he taught, so far as they have been transmitted to us through an imperfect medium; and we can see that his life was devoted to the truth, if the light of heaven has given to us any degree of understanding.

What, then, was the nature of the mission of Jesus when he came into the world? Some may be startled, doubtless, at the idea that it was not necessary, as having been predetermined and designed by the purposes of the Father, that Jesus should die. Did it ever occur to you how the death of Jesus could effect intellectual humanity? Did you ever think of it? But that we may entertain no wrong reflection on this point, I will call your attention to a parable spoken by Jesus, as recorded in Matthew xxi., 33—39, expressive of the nature of his mission. He speaks of an individual who owned a vineyard, and let it out to certain husbandmen; and when the season came round, he sent his servants to receive the fruits of it, or collect the rent, as would be said now. He had let the vineyard, and he sent his servants down to receive that which was justly his from those in whose care it was. But these men cast the servants out—beat one, killed another, and stoned a third, and would not pay the rent. Other embassies were sent and treated in the same manner as the first. At last the master

said, "I will send my son down to them. If they have abused my servants, they will not presume to abuse my son and heir." What did the master say he was sending the son down for? Simply to collect the rent—to be the same representative of the master's interests that the servants who preceded him were. How did the husbandmen receive the son? They said, This is the son and heir. If we can kill him and get him out of the way, then the inheritance will be our own, for there will be no heir to it. The result was, the son was killed the same as those who had been sent before him. If Jesus knew it was necessary that they should be killed, as a part of the mission they were sent to perform, he failed to say so. They were killed because of the wickedness and murderous designs of those to whom they were sent, and the purposes of the master in sending them were not then accomplished. If therent had been faithfully and honestly paid, there would have been no wrong done, no murder committed. Why did they do this evil?—why commit the murders which stained their souls with guilt and crime? Because they followed after an evil thought, and, being seduced by corrupt reasoning, concluded that they would reap some advantage if they could cast out those idle pretenders, as they called those who were sent to them. These servants and this dear son were alike killed. The same procuring causes led to the same result in the one case as in the other. I wish you to have Jesus' own interpretation of his mission into the world. Jesus has shown how the servants and the son came, and how they were treated when they did come; but he never said it was necessary that they should die. That they did die is a sad fact. The mission of Jesus to the earth not only cost him poverty and misery, but it cost him his life. Now, when we look at this parable and consider, in connection with it, that eternal life is "to know God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent," and that this knowledge alone can raise mankind from their misery and degradation to enjoy the blessings of salvation, we see clearly that the Gospel was prepared before the foundation of the world to educate men and lead them from their weakness and ignorance to knowledge, through which

and by which alone they could become clothed with the habiliments of might and glory. Men were all constituted alike to receive, understand, and acquire knowledge; and the great necessity with regard to the coming of Jesus was that man could not be redeemed and exalted without knowledge, which constitutes the Gospel "the power of God unto salvation," that would enable man thus enlightened to comprehend the purpose of his own existence, and the nature of his relationship to the Father. That human action would become rightly and properly directed under its influence, the Gospel was prepared, because the moment God entertained the design to exalt humanity to glory and immortality with himself, the provision of the means that were required to accomplish his designs became a necessity. If it had not been so, Jesus would never have been put in jeopardy, nor any of the Prophets and Apostles have suffered from cruelty and persecution; but the very salvation of man depending upon his becoming enlightened rendered it imperative that that which would bring the Gospel within his reach should be done. Thus Jesus, at the time of his manifestation on the earth, became the great expositor of the Gospel. If he had declared that it was his blood that would cleanse us from sin, we would not have questioned it. "But does not the Scripture say his blood cleanses from sin?" Why, yes. John speaks of "Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood;" and if that was all we knew of John, we would be led to form our conclusions from that saying. But there are some other things to be considered concerning him before our thought ripens into conviction. He was one of those to whom Jesus said, when opening his mission, as they toiled with their nets on the blue waters of Palestine, that if they would come with him, he would make them fishers of men. Did he become obedient to that call? Yes. Then, as through his future life, he rendered a ready response to the voice of him whom he learned to love so dearly. He was one of those who were baptized for the remission of sins; he was taught of Jesus and was ordained by him as his Apostle to represent him when he was gone.

Under the sound of the voice of Jesus, he learned those truths which he was to proclaim to the nations as Heaven's ambassador and representative, and, in learning them, learned their worth—their priceless value, and learned to govern himself and regulate his actions by them. This is the way John became cleansed from sin—by acting consistently with the truth he had learned, and doing no wrong, and not by the blood of Jesus in any other way applied. Do you see any connection between the shedding of the blood of Jesus and the regeneration of the great Apostle John, the friend of Jesus, who shared with him his sorrows and rejoiced under his teachings, the beloved disciple who had leaned in the fondness of his soul upon the breast of that Master he so dearly loved, and who, when he regarded his own salvation, could not take into account all it had cost and leave out the tragedy of Calvary. He had seen him whom he had travelled and lived with—whom he had learned to appreciate and love with the heart's fondest affections,—he had seen him in his sufferings and misery, and witnessed the excruciating agonies he endured in Gethsemane and on Calvary. Could he forget all this? No; the thoughts moved by the rising sympathy of the soul assumed consistency and form, and said, "Can I forget the cost of the proclamation that brought all that life and light to my soul which I enjoy—that said to the captive soul, 'Go forth to life and glory and freedom,' and which cost the life-blood of my brother and my God?" This was the estimate made in the mind of the Apostle when he calculated the cost of what had brought salvation to him. Yet it was by doing just as Jesus told the poor frail woman to do—"Go thy way and sin no more." It was thus, when John ceased to do sin, that he was cleansed from sin by the blood of Jesus. The last bond was severed, the last restraint thrown off, which bound him in sin. I wish you to see and understand this, because I do not wish you in the future to bear record that I ever used an influence to lead humanity to believe that they could derive salvation, or a freedom from the consequences of sin, only by ceasing from sinning. I learn this from what I have learned of the Gospel. Did Jesus go about seeking to

procure his own death, that the world might benefit by it? No. Did he know that such would be his fate? Yes. Where did he learn that it would be so? Why, yonder in the heavens, before the foundation of the earth was laid, when the great scroll on which the records of humanity were written was spread out before him, and in the light of truth the history of humanity was read. It was known then that Jesus would thus die, that the wickedness and evil passions of mankind would cause his death. Then he was known as the "Lamb slain from before the foundation of the world." He could not be known in any other character, because his mission was to lead him where men were vile and wicked—men who could believe they could gain some advantage by slaying the Son as they had slain the servants who preceded him. What I find fault with is that when we are told the blood of Jesus will cleanse us from all sin, without any effort on our part to do right, it is virtually a proclamation to us that we can do nothing for ourselves; and then we will sit down supinely waiting for the blood of Jesus to free us from the consequences of the wrongs we are committing—for the work that God has done or will do to take effect, when we are the authors of the wrongs that exist. It is you and I who do wrong, and from that wrong we want to be saved. How can we be saved from it but by ceasing to do the wrong? Did Jesus say the wicked who continue to do wrong shall be saved? No. With all the power he possessed as the Son of God, and with all the glory he was heir to, he could not save the sinner in his sins. He could only bless those who hearkened to the truth he taught and ceased to do wrong. Listen to his language when he looked upon the city where Prophets had raised their warning voice again and again:—"O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! how often would I have gathered you, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not!" If he had power, why did he weep over the city devoted to ruin? Why lament over its approaching desolation? Because its inhabitants would not listen to his offers of mercy. He reviewed how often Prophets had been sent to them and rejected, and how last of all the

darling of the Father had been sent, whom they treated with contumely and bitter persecution; and yet he could not, with all the God-like charity and ability he possessed, save the unbelievers who still persisted in their iniquities. Who were saved? Why, those and those only who laid off their iniquities. They were the recipients of his mercy, and the only ones who could receive the blessings of the Gospel.

I wish you to look at this consistently, and reflect upon it. My remarks have not been made to institute any criticism upon the opinions of others, but I wish you to look upon them reasonably, because I wish to place before you an incentive to practise virtue, cultivate charity, and live lives of truthfulness. I would be as glad as any one if I could believe and understand that my salvation was sure simply because Jesus had died. What would there be to hinder me from being happy? But I cannot believe it, and I will show you a reason why. I cannot believe it, because, if I am a liar, there cannot be people enough in the world leave off lying to constitute me a truthful man. Suppose I were to profess religion, and day after day continued lying, what would I be? Why, I should be a liar! Although numbered among a congregation of so-called believers, and consequently one of those taught to look forward to salvation as the reward of those who simply believe in Jesus, which they blindly suppose they do by adopting the false opinions of their teachers. If there is any one thing in the wide region of delusion more soul-destroying than another, it is this. What difference does it make to me, though I thus believe? I am a mean man, a false man, because I am a liar; consequently, an impure man. Yet by this false religion I am taught, with all that impunity and falsehood clinging around me, and without one effort to cast it off, to aspire to a seat in mansions of perfect purity, where God reigns! "But," says one, "we must forsake our wrongs in order for the blood of Jesus to cleanse us from our sins." This is all I ask you to do. When you cease from all wrongs, I do not care what you say has cleansed you from sin; but I do not want you to believe that the blood of Jesus has

cleansed you from all sin, and yet see you going down to perdition because you have continued to sin. I want you to understand that by practising purity continually, by being righteous and holy, honest with our God and with one another,—by this means we will avoid doing evil. All is embraced in that creed that calls upon us to love our neighbour as ourselves and devote our hearts to God:—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy might, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; and thy neighbour as thyself." You shall love your neighbour, the man and the woman with whom you associate, as you love yourself. But who are your neighbours? All those people around us. Who acted the neighbour's part to the poor, beaten, wounded, and robbed traveller who lay by the wayside? The Samaritan who relieved his wants, dressed his wounds, and cared for him with a brother's tenderness, or the Levite and Jew who passed by on the other side and left him to perish? Was not the Samaritan the best man as evinced by the discharge of the neighbour's duty to the poor sufferer? Who were the Samaritan, the Jew, and the wounded traveller? Why, simply so many of God's children, sent into the world for the same holy purpose. Why love your neighbour as well as yourself? Because he is just as good as you are, descended from the same high parentage as the Saviour who came into the world that sinners might be saved and exalted. For whom did he die? For you and me, and not for our neighbour? No; but alike for all. He did not command his Apostles to go and preach to a few for whom he died, but to go and preach to "every creature," saying, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." What would have been the utility or wisdom of extending their mission to all, if only a part could have been benefited by it? All were alike the objects of the Father's parental care, and were alike provided for, if they would only do that which Jesus could not do for them, and which you and I would blush to ask him to do. You could not ask him to cease lying for you, to avoid corruptions for you, to become godly, pure, holy, and righteous

for you—a possession of the fulness of principles which have exalted him to immortality and endless life. No. But if we practise the same principles, they will place us in a similar position of happiness and exaltation. You may ask God to help you and strengthen you; you may invoke his blessings to be ever round about you, and the genial influence of his Spirit is waiting to be with you, to bestow upon you the bless-

ings you lack and desire to obtain. If you do not possess it, it is because you have not prepared a place for it to dwell with you. This is what I want you to see and understand; and that God may bless you and preserve you in your departure from doing wrong, in breaking off your sins by righteousness and your iniquities by turning unto God, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Retorted by E. L. SLOAN.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

✓ THE WORK OF INGATHERING.

It is a fact patent to all who have obeyed the Gospel and partaken of its spirit, that God has in these latter days commenced a work, a "marvellous work," which, however formidable may be the opposition brought to bear against it on every side by its enemies, must and will prosper;—that God has established a Church and set up the nucleus of a kingdom which can never be destroyed—never be overthrown, but will continue to grow and gather within its fold the honest in heart from every nation under heaven, until finally the whole earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord. But do the Saints fully realize the fact (hinted at in our last Editorial,) that this important work, which God hath decreed shall prosper, vast and stupendous though it be, *must be performed by the Saints themselves?* It is indeed His work, but none the less theirs. It is the work of God committed unto man to perform. The little stone cut from the mountain has eventually to become itself a mountain and fill the earth. The little one has to become a thousand, and the strong one a great nation—a nation having for its ruler the King of kings, and for its territorial boundary the circumference of the world. The whole of this work, from its original littleness to its ultimate immensity, can be readily taken in by one glance of the mind's eye; but between that beginning and that end—between the starting-point of that long-predicted Latter-day Work and the glorious consummation thereof—what a mighty, incalculable amount of earnest individual labour is included! It is literally and truly a work to be performed, and that, too, by the Saints themselves. Not, however, singlehanded—not in their own strength, or by their own wisdom, but in the name and by the Spirit and power of Him whose they are, and whose work alone it is.

The Church, to become what it is destined to become—universal, can only become so by internal and external growth. In other words, its numerical increase can only be effected by the multiplication of its members in the way that Israel of old became a mighty people, and by spreading the spiritual seed of the Gospel around us at home and abroad, whenever and wherever practicable, that the honest in heart of every nation may be gathered into the fold, to enjoy the same blessings and privileges that we possess as children of the covenant of both Former and Latter-day Israel.

It is the necessity and importance and extent of this great work of ingathering that we wish to impress upon the minds of the Saints—more especially those whose fate it is to remain in these lands for a little time longer after those who are about to gather out from among us have departed to their mountain home. It is our desire, then, to see every laudable effort made that can be, by the Elders, local and travelling, during the present year, to *spread the Gospel*—to increase our numbers—to gather in new members that will more than fill up the places of those who are gathering out. We wish to have all who worthily hold the Priesthood engaged in exercising its duties, magnifying their callings, and striving with united zeal to promote the interests of the work committed to their charge. There is plenty of work to be done, and ample room for every willing labourer. The harvest is great, but the labourers at best are few. This is no time for sitting at ease: a great and mighty work lies before us, and we have it to do, or we shall be condemned as idlers and cumberers of the ground. Up, then, ye Elders of Israel, in every District, Conference, and Branch of the Church in these Missions, and put forth your energies for the coming season's work of ingathering. Gird up your loins, put forth your sickles, and gather in a rich harvest of souls for the granary of the Lord, to whose service you have pledged yourselves, and whose cause you have espoused. We wish every Presiding Elder to make it his business to see that every officer in his charge, wherever practicable, has something to do, and, as far as possible, an opportunity of doing it. It is a reprehensible practice to call a man to any office in the Church unless there is a probability of his having something to do to enable him to magnify that calling. It is like tying his feet, and placing a weight upon his shoulders which he is unable to stand under, although he might be fully competent to carry it. The Priesthood is not designed as a mere ornament or an empty title: it is given to be used, and that to the honour of the Divine Giver.

We hope, therefore, as the year rolls on, to find increasing proofs of the earnestness and energy of our brethren of the Priesthood in-scattering around them, in their different fields of labour, the seeds of pure Gospel truth, of which they are made the bearers. Much good has been done and is being done by the Elders in various directions, which gives us much joy to know. But still more can be, and, we doubt not, will be done before another emigration season opens to transport further "~~sheaves~~ of worth" to Zion. A weighty responsibility lies upon us, as servants of God, to render unto Him, as the Lord of the vineyard, the fruits thereof in their due season; and in calling upon our brethren in the ministry, travelling and local, to share that responsibility and its labours with us, we are at the same time virtually inviting them to share also its honours, its glories, and rewards.

CHURCH RECORDS.—We would call the attention of the Presidents of Conferences and Branches to the fact that in some instances their records are not kept with that regularity which should characterize matters of such importance. It would be well if a reformation in this respect could be effected throughout the Mission. Many will appreciate the necessity for attention being paid to this matter when they realize that it is one of the principal means of perpetuating the good results of their labours. If the brethren will consider this subject, they will discover that it is sufficiently difficult, under the most favourable

circumstances, to become speedily conversant with the multifarious duties devolving upon them on first entering their fields of labour, without having needless obstacles to encounter in their discharge, such as are occasioned by inattention to the Church Records. The Missions of the Elders to this country are necessarily of such a transient character that every facility should exist for the acquirement of such information, with the least possible delay, as will enable them to enter at once upon their duties understandingly. To this end it is necessary that not only the financial records should be correctly kept, but that the Branch and Conference Records of Baptisms, Ordinations, Deaths, Removals, Receptions, Emigrations, Excommunications, &c., be regularly recorded either by Presidents themselves or by those whom they may appoint; otherwise individuals become scattered and transferred from place to place, until in some instances they are lost sight of. We are convinced that there are many districts of country throughout the Mission where Branches of the Church once existed that have been abandoned; and in some instances individuals have written from such localities complaining of not having been visited, and desiring to know whether they still had a standing in the Church, or not. Now, this state of affairs is mainly attributable to the fact that the statistical records have been neglected, and consequently the recently-arrived Missionaries have not known about those who are so situated. In order to obviate this in the future, let us effect a reformation in this respect; and when we have hunted up all the stray sheep, (even if it occasion a slight divergence from our usual line of travel,) let us endeavour to have their names and residences properly recorded, so that others who shall come after us may not labour under the same disadvantages in this respect as those which have obstructed our progress. In many Conferences there are Ecclesiastical Records apparently of sufficient magnitude to contain a record of the entire Mission from the beginning; so that attention to this matter will not occasion much additional expenditure of finances, and yet prove of incalculable advantage to all.

✓ CHANNEL ISLANDS CONFERENCE.—A Conference was held in Zion Chapel, St. Heliers, Jersey, on Sunday the 16th ult., at which were present on the stand—President Charles C. Rich, of the Quorum of the Twelve; Philip De La Mare, President of the Conference; Eugene Henriod, President of the Southampton Conference, and a few local Elders. After the usual preliminaries of opening, the sacrament was administered: a financial report of the finances of the Conference was then read by President De La Mare, and also a brief report of the condition of the Conference, which was represented as being on the increase. The report being accepted, President Rich then presented the authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained; after which he addressed the meeting at some length on the way to obtain true happiness. In the evening he again addressed the Saints on various points relative to their salvation and the durability of the kingdom of God. On Monday President Rich and Elder De La Mare visited many parts of St. Heliers, and in the evening held a meeting with the Saints, when various songs and recitations were given. On Tuesday President Rich and some twelve of the brethren and sisters took carriages and went round the State of Jersey; and on Wednesday morning he and Elder Henriod left for Granville, on their way to Havre and Paris.)

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Continued from page 205.)

Nine messengers arrived from Carthage, and report that the mob had received intelligence from the Governor, who would take no notice of them; and the mob damned the Governor as being as bad as Joe Smith. They did not care for him; and they were just as willing he would not help them as if he would.

There was a body of armed men in Carthage, and a mob-meeting at Fountain Green, which attracted considerable attention.

Shadrach Roundy, a policeman, reported at 10 p.m., after I had retired, that a man by the name of Norton had threatened to shoot me. An examination was immediately had, but no proof found.

This evening I appointed Theodore Turley Armourer-General of the Legion.

I insert the following affidavit:—

“State of Illinois, Hancock County,
City of Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.

Personally appeared before me, Aaron Johnson, a Justice of the Peace, Cyrus Canfield and Gilbert Belknap, of Hancock county; and being duly sworn, depose and say that on yesterday, June 17th, 1844, at Carthage, certain persons—to wit, Dr. — Barnes and Joseph H. Jackson, having entered into conversation with your deponents, among other things declared that the Governor of Illinois was as big a scoundrel as Joseph Smith, and that he is the d—dst scoundrel that was ever suffered to live; that they did not care for the Governor, and had rather that the Governor would side with Smith; that they (the mob) were coming to Nauvoo with a sufficient force to take Smith; and if the people endeavoured to prevent them, that they should kill the people; and that if Smith had left Nauvoo, they had determined to destroy the mansion and other buildings. And your deponents further say that one John Eller declared that he had lived in Missouri and was at the massacre of the Mormons at Haun's Mill, that he had killed one Mormon, and that he had left Missouri on purpose to fight the Mormons, and would hunt a Mormon as he would a deer. And your deponents further say that they heard that about one hundred persons had already arrived from Missouri,

and were expecting a many [more from that State. And your deponents further say, that they heard in Carthage that they had already received a number of guns and ammunition and provisions from St. Louis, in order to prosecute their attack upon Nauvoo. And, further, your deponents say not.

CYRUS CANFIELD,
GILBERT BELKNAP.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighteenth day of June, 1844,

AARON JOHNSON,
A Justice of the Peace.”

Wednesday, 19.—The Legion assembled on the parade-ground. A company of the Legion came in from Green Plains about 11 a.m. I met them at the front of my mansion, and an escort came down from the parade-ground below the Temple and escorted them to the ground.

At 1 p.m., a company of volunteers arrived from Iowa and were also escorted to the parade-ground.

On Sunday the 16th, a committee of the mob, headed by James Charles, a constable of Hancock County, went to the house of Captain Chester Loveland, who lives four miles south-east of Warsaw, and required him to call out his company to join the posse of David Bettisworth to go to Nauvoo and arrest me and the City Council. He peremptorily refused to comply with their request. The same posse returned on the 17th with an order, as they stated, from the Governor, which Loveland believed (and no doubt correctly) to be a forgery, and therefore still refused to go on any terms. The posse then reported his refusal to Col. Williams, who appointed a committee of twelve to lynch, tar, and feather Captain Loveland on the 18th; which committee went that evening and arrived about midnight.

Loveland, who had been informed of Williams's order, prepared himself for defence and kept watch. As soon as they came and he saw their number, and that they were provided with tar-bucket, bag of feathers, and a bundle of withs, in addition to their fire-arms, he blew out his light, and placed himself

in a suitable position to defend the door (which he had fastened) and the window. They went round his house several times, tried his door, rapped, called him by name, and consulted together. Some were for breaking the door; others thought it too dangerous. They knew he must be in there, for they were near his door when the light was blown out. Finally their courage failed; and notifying him to leave the country immediately, they took their departure. During this trying time Loveland did not speak.

In the afternoon I gave orders to Gen. Dunham to have a picket-guard, under Col. Markham, posted on all the roads leading out of the city; also an inner-guard, under Major Jesse P. Harmon, posted in all the streets and alleys in the city, and also on the river bank. I also gave orders to have all the powder and lead in the city secured, and to see that all the arms were in use, and that all vacant arms be put in the hands of those who could use them.

I insert the affidavit of Anson Call, David Evans, and William E. Horner:—

“State of Illinois, Hancock County,

City of Nauvoo, June 19th, 1844.

Personally appeared before me, Aaron Johnson, Justice of the Peace of said county, Anson Call, David Evans, and William E. Horner, of Hancock County and State aforesaid; and being duly sworn, depose and say that on Monday the 17th instant we started for Rocky Run precinct, and arrived yesterday. We then went to Col. Williams of that place, and there soon assembled about twenty or thirty men. We were informed that Col. Williams had gone to Lima to get the colonel there to bring on his regiment. We then informed them that we were delegated on behalf of the people of Nauvoo to transact business with them. They informed us they had a committee set apart to do their business, and that one of their committee was then present, one was absent, and the other two would shortly be here. That while a person was seeking the two men we observed to the people that General Smith was willing to be tried in, any State, for any crime or supposed crime that he had ever committed, except in the State of Missouri.

One of the persons objected to General Smith being tried by the Municipal Court in Nauvoo, and declared that nothing else would do but for him to be taken upon the old writ, and by the same person who took him in custody before, and tried at the place where the writ was issued.

It was then observed that Judge Thomas had advised General Smith to enter into bonds to be tried before the Circuit Court, and this would allay all the excited feelings of the people.

It was then moved by one of their company, and sanctioned by the people, that a committee should wait on the judge who gave General Smith that advice, and give him a coat of tar and feathers; when one John Elliott, of notoriety, agreed to find the tar and feathers for that purpose.

After some further conversation, a man whom they called Lawyer Stevens came in from Warsaw, and asked where Col. Williams was. He was told that he had gone to Lima. They then observed to the lawyer that we were delegates from Nauvoo, when he replied—‘We are expecting delegates too at Warsaw,’ and he said the people were talking of introducing them to the Mississippi river; and, says he—‘Gentlemen, you can do with your delegates what you think proper.’

A Mr. Crawford, one of the committee, observed that he went against such proceedings, and advised them as a body to keep cool. They then told the lawyer the advice that the Judge of the Circuit Court had given to General Smith, when he said it was unlawful advice, and it was a second time moved and assented to that a committee should wait on Judge Thomas and give him a coat of tar and feathers. The remainder of the committee having come in, they stated to us that they had written to the Governor to obtain aid from other counties; and if the Governor did not send them aid, they were too weak to go themselves now, but were summoning all the people that would come into the county, until they got force enough to come up and take Joseph Smith with the first warrant, and take him to the place where the writ was first issued; and nothing less than that would satisfy the people.

ANSON CALL,
DAVID EVANS,
WM. E. HORNER.

Sworn and subscribed to this 19th day of June, 1844.

AARON JOHNSON, J.P.”

From the best information they could learn, there were two hundred armed men at Rocky Run precinct, two hundred at Warsaw, two hundred in Missouri, and the whole receiving constant additions.

At 9 p.m., I was at home. The city all quiet.

Thursday 20.—At daybreak I went with my staff and Major-Gen. Dunham to the prairie, to view the situation of the ground, and to devise plans for the

defence of the city, and select the proper locations to meet the mob, and made arrangements for provisions for the city, instructing my agent to pledge my farms for the purpose.

At 10 a.m., Dr. Southwick from Louisiana arrived, and reported that there was not much excitement in St. Louis; that a cannon had arrived at Warsaw from Quincy, and that it had been reported to him that there was great excitement in Upper Missouri.

At 11, I reviewed the Legion facing the Mansion, and went to parade on the banks of the river.

I insert the affidavit of Carlos W. Lyon:—

“State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo.

On the 20th day of June, 1844, came before me, Willard Richards, Recorder of the city aforesaid, Carlos W. Lyon; and after being duly sworn, depose and saith that while at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 17th inst., it was a common topic that they were furnishing arms and ammunition to be sent by steamboat to Warsaw, Illinois; and said if the people of Warsaw need five hundred men, to give notice by the steamer *Boreas*, and the men should be sent from St. Louis to Warsaw; and that your said affiant also saw a cannon landed from the steamer *Mermaid* at Warsaw; and further he saith not.

CARLOS W. LYON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1844,

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Recorder of the City of Nauvoo.

Wrote to John Tyler, President of the United States, as follows:—

“City of Nauvoo, Illinois,
June 20th, 1844.

Sir, — I have just enclosed to the Governor of the State of Illinois copies of the enclosed affidavits and extra. I am sorry to say that the State of Missouri, not contented with robbing, driving, and murdering many of the Latter-day Saints, are now joining the mob of this state for

the purpose of the ‘utter extermination’ of the Mormons, as they have resolved. And now, sir, as President of the United States, will you render that protection which the Constitution guarantees in case of ‘insurrection and rebellion,’ and save the innocent and oppressed from such horrid persecution?

With great respect, I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
John Tyler, President of the U.S.,
Washington, D.C.”

I here insert affidavits of Hiram B. Mount and John Cunningham:—

“State of Illinois, Hancock County.

City of Nauvoo, June 20th, 1844.

Personally appeared before me, Aaron Johnson, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Hancock, Hiram B. Mount and John Cunningham; who being duly sworn, depose and say that George Baker, John Banks, Joseph Barber, and two others came to your deponents on Saturday, the 15th inst., at Morley Settlement in said county, and demanded our arms. We replied that we had none, when they required of us to go with them to Nauvoo to take Joseph Smith and others prisoners, and they promised to supply us with arms. Second, if we would not do so, that we were required to leave our homes and go to Nauvoo. We must either go against Smith or take part with him.

They then told us they intended to go to Nauvoo to take Smith; and if they could not take him, they would take some of the head men of Smith’s clan, and hold them under bonds of death until Smith was delivered up to them. And your deponents further say that Banks told them if they could not get volunteers enough, they would get a force that would take him.

HIRAM B. MOUNT,

JOHN CUNNINGHAM (X his mark).

Subscribed and sworn to this
{ L. S. } 20th day of June, 1844, before
me,

AARON JOHNSON, J.P.”

(To be continued.)

LITERARY PROPERTY.—The manuscript of *Robinson Crusoe* ran through the whole trade, and no one would print it. The bookseller who at last bought it cleared a thousand guineas by it. *Burn’s Justice* was disposed of by its author for a mere trifle, as well as *Buchan’s Domestic Medicine*; both of which yield immense incomes. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, the most delightful novel in our language, was sold for a few pounds; and Miss Burney’s *Evelina* produced only five guineas. Dr. Johnson fixed the price of his *Lives of the Poets* at two hundred guineas, by which the booksellers, in the course of a few years, cleared upwards of twenty-five thousand. Tonson and all his family rode in their carriage with the profits of the £5 epic of Milton. The copyright of *Vyc’s Spelling Book* sold for two thousand guineas.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 20th instant, Mr. Bouvérie presented a petition from the Revs. H. Wilberforce, Baptist Noel, Richard Congreve, Edward Walford, George Ryder, John M'Naught, William Muskell, and others in Holy Orders of the Church of England, stating that they had abandoned their benefices and curacies from conscientious objections to the formularies of the church, and praying to be relieved from all disqualifications and disabilities as clergymen. A very painful interest is created at Lloyd's and among the shipping interest by the reported loss of a large outward-bound ship on the much-dreaded Goodwin Sands during the heavy gale and snowstorm from the northward and eastward, which raged throughout the whole of Thursday night; and there appears but little doubt that every soul belonging to her perished.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples bring a detailed account of the disturbances which have recently taken place in that city. They originated in an attack made by a Lent preacher on the University, whose professors were denounced as atheists, and had led to open hostilities between the Liberal and the Priest parties. The following Bourbonist proclamation was placarded all over the Mercato, the most populous quarter of Naples:—"Viva the Catholics! Viva Non-Imperial France and the honourable senate! Viva Francis II., the King of the Two Sicilies! Death to the infamous subalpine Government! Death to the oppressors of the country—to the enemies of order and religion! Monsters, may the fiend carry you away, accursed by God and execrated by man!" Brigandage is reappearing in the Southern provinces of Italy. Parts of the Terra di Lavoro, the Basilicata, Capitanata, and generally the east coast, are sadly agitated by small bands of brigands, sometimes amounting to 150 in number, and mounted and well armed. New expeditions have been organized at Rome and sent off by various routes across the Neapolitan frontier. Other bands from Civita Vecchia, from Marseilles, from Malta, threaten the long line of the Southern coasts. It is stated that in some instances the Neapolitan peasantry, destitute of work and bread, join the bands of brigands, and that many of the people, owing to the Government not having fulfilled their expectations, look with indifference, if not with sympathy, on the Bourbon brigands.

GREECE.—Letters of the 19th instant have been received from Athens, and they state that the insurrection had not then been subdued. It seems that the rising of Syra (the principal commercial city of the kingdom, and the second in point of population, containing as it does 36,000 persons,) was regarded as a very important event, and on the 14th grave fears were entertained lest Athens itself should rise in insurrection. The Government had endeavoured to prevent such a calamity by wholesale arrests. The prisons were overflowing, and upwards of 1,500 suspected persons had been transported to various islands.

TURKEY.—A despatch from Constantinople states that on Thursday night a collision took place in the Sea of Marmora between the Liverpool steamer *Laconia* and a Russian steam vessel. The Russian vessel sank, and 52 lives lost.

AMERICA.—A terrible fight has taken place at Valverde, near Fort Craig, New Mexico. It lasted two days, with heavy losses. Both sides claim the victory. The Confederate army in Virginia has been withdrawn from the position which it has held at Manassas for many months, and was on the 12th ult. retreating towards Richmond. The movement on the part of the Southerners has rendered it necessary on their part to raise the blockade of the Lower Potomac, and the river is now open. In the vicinity of Norfolk a desperate engagement has taken place between the Confederate iron-plated steamer *Merrimac*, assisted by two steamers, and the Federal frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The last-mentioned vessel was compelled to surrender, and was destroyed. The Confederates were still retreating in Tennessee, but it was reported that they would make a stand at Chattanooga, a strong position on the Tennessee River, and close to the north-west border of Georgia.